

The Times' Daily Short Story.

AN EPISODE OF THE RELIEF OF KNOXVILLE

(Original)

During the civil war the people of the border states were divided in their sympathies.

One morning in the summer of 1863, when General Burnside was marching on Knoxville—a move that eventually freed east Tennessee from Confederate rule—a woman living on a farm between Knoxville and the Cumberland mountains went to her door with a broom in her hand and, looking up the road, saw two men coming on a quick run. As soon as they reached a point opposite the house they turned in, and the woman recognized in one of them her son, Walter Crain, eighteen years old.

"Mother," cried the boy, "we must hide. The 'fighting parson's' band are after us. They want me for shooting one of their men last night. They'll shoot me sure."

Mrs. Crain hurried the boys into the house and thrust them into a closet. She had scarcely done so before a man with a long beard came riding down the road, followed by a dozen others. None of them wore a uniform, and most of them were dressed in the "hotter" clothes common among the poor whites of the country. They had organized ostensibly to assist the Confederate cause, but really for terrorizing Unionists, among whom the Crain family were conspicuous. A rabid, fire eating clergyman named Sayles, called the "fighting parson," was captain of the band. When they reached the house they called:

"Is this Crain's place?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Crain.

Sayles dismounted and with several of his men proceeded, without asking any questions, to search the house. He argued that the boy would naturally go to his home for a hiding place and resolved to spare no pains to find him. It was not long before the two boys were dragged from the closet and taken out into the yard in front of the house.

"Which is Walter Crain?" asked the captain.

Neither replied. They had been schoolmates and bosom friends. Later they had been out gunning for secessionists. Crain had shot one of their men and fled, the two boys separating. During the pursuit a country woman whom the fugitive passed told the outlaws that he was Walter Crain. The two boys came together at a point of rendezvous and made for the Crain plantation.

Sayles was one of those extreme natures who are half devil and half saint. He was impatient to learn which of the boys had killed one of his band that he might have him shot at once and be off, for he had got wind of the advance of General Burnside's army

across the mountains and knew that should he fall into the hands of the Yankees there were plenty of Unionists about to inform upon his misdeeds and see that he was punished.

"Are you Mrs. Crain?" he asked of the woman.

"Yes, and you're John Sayles. I knew you in Kentucky, when you were a boy, and a worse boy I never knew. They said when you got religion and went to preachin' you had turned angel, but I didn't believe it."

Something in this speech excited the evil in the "fighting parson's" nature.

"Which of these boys is your son?" he asked.

"Neither."

This was false, but what mother would have answered differently? Sayles turned away with an angry exclamation, and taking two guns from the men placed one in the hands of each of the boys. Then he ordered his men to place Mrs. Crain against the side of her house with her face to the wall.

Walter Crain divined that the outlaw was preparing to make a test as to which of the boys was the son by ordering them to fire on the mother. He whispered something to his friend, who nodded assent. Both boys were pale as a night mist.

"Now, raise your guns," said Sayles, "and when I order you to fire shoot this woman. The one who fails dies."

At the moment the notes of a bugle rang out clear and near, and horses' hoofs were heard beating the road. Every eye was turned to see, and horsemen were discovered coming at a canter. At the same moment a cheer was heard in the opposite direction, and a concourse of citizens, who had heard of the approach of the Union army, were seen coming up the road, waving innumerable stars and stripes.

Suddenly the boys turned together and Walter Crain's voice was heard above the shouts:

"Fire!"

Both boys fired into the outlaws. Walter aiming at Sayles, who fell dead.

The outlaws looked about them for means of escape. They saw at once, however, that they were caught like a rat in a trap. Fences prevented their riding to the woods, while the road was packed on the north by an army, on the south by citizen Unionists.

The boys called wildly to the passing cavalry, who were not long in taking in the situation and, riding into the place, they disarmed the band.

On the march to Knoxville General Burnside, not caring to be incumbered with such prisoners, directed that they be set at liberty. This was done among throngs of Unionists, and they were surrounded by their merciless enemies and most of them shot.

Walter Crain and his friend enlisted in the Union army, and both distinguished themselves at the defense of Fort Sanders, near Knoxville, which occurred later and which established Union rule in east Tennessee.

TRUMAN BASSFORD.

LETTER TUBES IN PARIS.

Rapid System of Electric Postal Service to Be Tried in France.

A scheme is being promoted in Paris for constructing a system of subterranean pneumatic conduits for the rapid transportation of mail matter and parcel freight, and express, says the Engineering News. The proposition has been brought to the notice of the government, and official trials will be made of models. The system employs electricity as its motive power, and its inventors represent that they can transport cars weighing a ton over any given distance at a speed of 100 miles an hour. The system is styled the "electric postal service."

A mail duct is to be constructed of a width of not exceeding thirty inches, which will be wide enough for a double track to accommodate trains going in opposite directions. The cars would be simply short iron cases supported on two or four axles and carrying the electric motor. The central compartment of each "car," measuring about twenty cubic feet, would be reserved for freight. The total length of each vehicle would be about twenty-two feet, but it would not exceed twenty inches in height. To counteract the resistance of the air—naturally of great force in view of the excessive speed attained by the vehicle—the front and rear of each car would be equipped with wind cutters in parabolic form.



Nothing gives a child more real fun than a foamy glass of Williams' Root Beer. They linger over it and slowly sip their little thirsts away, at the same time getting the invigorating tonic effect of pure roots and herbs. Remember that youngsters suffer from the summer heat, and when they get tired and irritable just bring out a bottle of good, cold Williams' Root Beer. It's a temperance drink unequalled for young and old and the cost, all ready to drink, is only two cents a quart. Williams' is the real old-fashioned thing; take no other.

WILLIAMS & CARLTON CO., Hartford, Conn., Makers of Williams' Flavoring Extracts.

MANILA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Its New Source to Insure Greater Purity and Much Larger Quantity.

Manila and its outlying districts are shortly to have a new and more extensive water supply, which will insure greater purity and an increase of quantity equal to three times the present supply, says the Manila Times.

Surveys are now in progress and are being rapidly pushed to completion.

The surveying is under the charge of Major Case, formerly of the Fortieth Infantry, assisted by Captain H. H. Pitcairn of the Forty-seventh volunteer Infantry. The necessity of improving the water supply of the metropolis has been evident ever since the recent cholera epidemic. Since that time the military and constabulary have been active in patrolling the Mariguina river from the intake up to its source, also in guarding the single pipe line from El Deposito to the city. In order to checkmate the threats of many desperate characters. The civil commission, realizing the urgent need for a more perfect system of supply, decided some time ago to give the city what it needs and also eliminate the hardship now imposed upon the natives above the intake.

These people have from time immemorial looked upon the Mariguina river as their personal property, to use as they like, for bathing themselves, washing their clothes, wallowing their carabao and draining their sewage.

The new source of supply will be moved up the river some forty miles and two miles or more above Moutaban. At the proposed point of intake the country is uninhabited near the banks of the river, and the nearest population consists of a few Igoroties, who live well up in the foothills and mountains, so that the danger of a contamination of the water is reduced to a minimum.

Uplifting Africa.

Various religious bodies are undertaking radical departures in African evangelization, says the Baltimore Herald, among industrial lines. American Methodists have, under Bishop Hartzell, entered upon an extensive industrial undertaking, comprising 12,000 acres and their development, and now a large number of Disciples of Christ are setting about the organization of an African industrial colony. Missionary enthusiasm is behind the venture. Financial subscriptions are coming in. Part of the plan is to establish in each proposed colony a Disciples of Christ church. Those behind the enterprise claim the new way to be an improvement upon the old missionary method.

CROWNING OF A POPE.

How the Ceremony Is Conducted by the Cardinals.

IT TAKES PLACE IN THE MORNING

A Procession Headed by the Swiss Guards and Ended by the New Pope Surrounded by Noble Guards With Drawn Swords Starts the Ceremony—Actual Coronation Takes Place at Conclusion of the Mass, the First Cardinal Deacon Officiating.

Papal coronations differ from those of temporal sovereigns, and there seems to be a very general impression that popes crown themselves, since by reason of their exalted rank no one is qualified to place the tiara on their head. This is not the case, for the pope is crowned by a member of the sacred college, who is not a cardinal bishop or even a cardinal priest, but merely a cardinal deacon. It is Cardinal Borromeo who crowned Leo XIII. It is to Cardinal Macchi, now the senior of the cardinal deacons, to whom would fall the lot of crowning the next occupant of the chair of St. Peter, says Marquis De Fontenay in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It remains to be seen whether the next coronation will take place in St. Peter's or in the Sistine chapel in the Vatican. Much will depend upon the views and politics of the new pope. If it is Cardinal Vanutelli or one of the members of the sacred college who are disposed to be friendly with the Italian government, it is probable that the coronation will take place in St. Peter's, whereas if the next pope belongs to the intransigent party it will take place, like that of Leo XIII., in the Sistine chapel.

The ceremony will take place in the morning, and will commence with a procession headed by the Swiss guards and ended by the new pope, wearing a golden mitre, carried aloft on the sedia gestatoria, with a silver damask canopy borne above his head, flanked by the flabell, the great fans of ostrich and peacock feathers, and surrounded by the noble guards with drawn swords. As the pope enters either the Sistine chapel or St. Peter's—that is to say, the place where the coronation takes place—he is stopped three times by one of the clerks of the chapel, who, kneeling, sets fire to some wax on the points of a three pronged stick, exclaiming in a loud and mournful voice, "Pater sancte, sic transit gloria mundi" (holy father, thus passes away the glory of the world).

Having descended from the sedia gestatoria, the pope proceeds to the altar and after a brief prayer commences the introit of the mass, which on this occasion is celebrated by him. At the end of the confession he takes his place on the throne on the left side of the altar, while the first cardinal bishop recites the three customary prayers for him. Then the pope returns to the altar, kneels on the step, and while the first cardinal deacon removes his gold mitre the second cardinal deacon invests him with the pontifical pallium, or band of white wool worn on the shoulders, with a short band extending downward on the back and breast.

This pallium is adorned with three black silk embroidered crosses and constitutes the most sacred and important tokens of his office. As soon as the pope is invested therewith he resumes his mitre, reascends his throne and then receives the homage of the principal dignitaries present. The cardinals come first and kiss in turn his foot and his hand and are then embraced by him. Archbishops and bishops kiss his foot and his right knee, but receive no embraces, while minor dignitaries of the church and laymen kiss his foot, or, rather, the cross on his slipper, alone.

The mass is then proceeded with, and after the collects the senior cardinal deacon, standing at the lowest step of the altar, cries three times, "Long life to our lord, Leo XIV. (or whatever other title the new pope may assume), the bishop and universal pontiff given to us by God," and thereupon, turning toward the pope, hands him the papal crozier, which is distinguished from those of all cardinals, archbishops and bishops and abbots in that it is surmounted by a cross instead of a shepherd's crook. This form of crozier is exclusively used by the pontiff, and it is said that one of the reasons why the croziers of the other dignitaries of the church have the upper end bent and are surmounted by a crook is as a symbol of the fact that their owners are compelled to bow to the will of the supreme pontiff.

Not until the conclusion of the mass does the actual coronation take place. The pope proceeds from the altar to his seat on the throne, and thereupon, while the senior cardinal deacon pronounces a prayer over him, the second cardinal deacon removes from the pontiff's head the golden mitre which he has until that time worn. The first cardinal deacon then places the tiara upon the pope's head, with the words: "Take this tiara, adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of all princes and sovereigns, the ruler of the globe, and on earth the viceroy of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom all honor and glory for ever and ever, amen."

The pope then rises and, wearing the tiara, delivers that benediction which completes the ceremony of coronation and which until the reign of Leo XIII. was invariably given from the external balcony of St. Peter's to the faithful assembled in the vast square below.

The tiara, like the cross surmounted crozier above described, is an attribute which belongs to the pope exclusively.



Jim Dumps had staked his all on grain. With such poor wisdom that the strain of losing undermined his health. "Force" was the grain that brought him wealth, because it brought back health to him—A lucky deal for "Sunny Jim."

Force

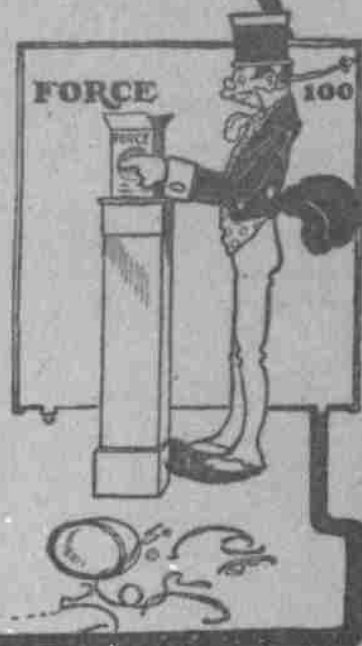
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

an investment, not a speculation.

It Has Driven Other Cereals Off.

"I have been using 'Force' for breakfast in my family of late, and it has driven every other cereal off the board."

DR. JAMES D. PHELPS.



It is like so many other symbols of religion and of royalty of oriental origin. Herodotus describes the crown of the rulers of Persia as a "tiara." Nicholas I., who was the first pope to be crowned and who occupied the chair of St. Peter from 1856 to 1891, was crowned with an ordinary episcopal mitre surrounded by a single crown. In 1290 Pope Boniface VIII added a second crown to the mitre in order to indicate his sovereignty over things temporal as well as spiritual. This gave much offense to the German emperor and to the rulers of France and England, and it was partly in consequence of this that Pope Clement V. added the third crown to indicate the spiritual supremacy of the papacy over the then three known quarters of the globe—that is to say, Europe, Asia and Africa.

The reign of a pope, I may add in conclusion, dates from his coronation instead of from his election, although he is fully qualified to enjoy all the prerogatives of pontiff even prior to his coronation.

ART EYELASHES.

Latest Device of a London Hair Specialist.

"Art eyelashes" are the latest invention of a hair specialist in Great Castle street, London, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Before noon the other day six ladies with downcast eyes emerged from the specialist's establishment. They had long silken eyelashes. A newspaperman who entered the shop gleaned some interesting information. On the counter were cardboard boxes containing countless cards. On each card was a delicate set of lashes attached to a scarcely visible strip of fish skin.

A small bottle containing a "skin fluid," patented in America, and two cards complete the outfit. The eyelashes are 2s. 6d. per pair for "society wear" and 1s. 6d. per pair for theatrical wear.

"On our customer's first visit," said the manager, "we fix the skin on the eyelid with the fluid, and the false lashes mix with the lashes of the lady. It is beautiful, beautiful!"

The lashes last ten days usually, but twenty with care. The manager declared that the 2s. 6d. pairs were proof against even a prolonged fit of hysterics, but he admitted, of course, that he had no direct evidence to that effect.

The theatrical lashes are black and very long and made of coarser material. The hairs are of vegetable origin and of every shade. They can be curled with the tongs when they become aggressively downcast.

Eyebrows at 10s. 6d. per pair, lasting from three to six months, are another specialty at this shop, and into those sold to elderly ladies gray hairs are cunningly inserted.

DANGER IN VEGETABLES.

How Those Grown on Contaminated Soil Cause Sickness in Summer.

"One of the most flagrant causes of sickness in summer," said Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of the department of agriculture the other day, "is entirely overlooked by the law, and that is the preparation of soil for growing vegetables for the market. I have on several occasions called attention to the danger of eating vegetables grown on or under the ground which has been exposed to contamination from sewage, city waste or garbage."

Dr. Wiley does not go so far as to say that in the process of plant growth the germs of disease are taken up the tissue of the plant, but he believes that by contact vegetables grown in improper soil may carry the actual germs of disease to the table, says a Washington special to the New York Times. This would not occur probably in the case of vegetables that are boiled in their preparation for eating, but in a number of vegetables that are eaten in salads and without cooking the danger is always present where the consumer relies on vegetables purchased in market. On this account it is urged that as far as possible householders should return to the old-fashioned practice of raising their own salad plants. At least they should know where they are grown.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Edwin Arden was chosen president of the Professional Women's league at its annual meeting which has just been held in New York.

As a child Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross society, disliked dolls, and the only playthings that appealed to her more than pet animals were wooden soldiers.

Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, who has been entertaining the king and queen of England at her London residence, is a leading member of the American colony there and a patron of every struggling, deserving musician who is brought to her attention.

The Countess of Warwick, one of England's most energetic women, has added the management of a licensed public house to her other activities in the interests of the working people about her Essex country house. The countess will sell only soft drinks.

Mrs. Nellie Clapp of Wisconsin has received a letter of thanks from the post office department for covering her husband's twenty-five mile rural delivery route in a blinding blizzard. She made the difficult journey without injury, although the trip nearly killed her horse.

Mrs. Elizabeth Budd Gallaudet, whose husband, the late Dr. Gallaudet, was a distinguished teacher of the deaf and dumb, lately died in New York city, aged seventy-nine. She was a deaf mute. She married Dr. Gallaudet fifty-seven years ago and aided her husband in his great life work for deaf mutes.

Boston's oldest resident, Mrs. Hannah Newell Barrett, has just celebrated the one hundred and sixth anniversary of her birth. With Mrs. Barrett was her sister, Mrs. Lovisa Barbour of Cambridge, who is ninety-two. Mrs. Barrett is very proud of the fact that she is an honorary member of Boston Tea Party chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Oldest Flag.

Old Glory is literally the oldest flag now in use in any of the great nations of the earth, antedating the present ensigns of England, France, Germany, Spain, Russia or any other European power.

Queer Japanese Animals.

The Japanese believe in the existence of a crane which, after it has reached the age of 600 years, has no need of any sustenance except water. Their mythical dragon has the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, the eyes of a demon, the ears of an ox, the body of a serpent, the scales of a fish and the claws and wings of an eagle.

GLEANINGS.

Scarlet fever is unknown in the tropics.

There are now between 3,500 and 3,600 lighthouses in the world.

Spitzbergen is one of the few countries as yet unclaimed by any nation. Any one may dig the coal found in the cliffs there.

German trade statistics already show the serious damage done to trade with Latin-American countries by the action of the kaiser against Venezuela.

Cassandra Southwick, the persecuted Quaker girl of early colonial days, who is the heroine of one of Whittier's poems, is to have a monument erected to her memory in Salem, Mass.

City building is being made a regular science in Germany. A magazine writer declares that any city there which should today lay out a new quarter on the easy and wearisome checkerboard plan would be laughed at.

According to the director of the Statistical Institute at Stuttgart, H. Zeller, the present population of the earth is about 1,544,510,000. Of every 1,000 persons 340 are Christians, 114 Mohammedans, 7 Israelites and 323 belong to other religions.

Jonathan Hutchinson, who has made a special study of leprosy, has come to the conclusion that it is brought about exclusively by the contamination by leprous hands of the food that is eaten by other members of the family of which the leper forms part.

ROYAL ROBES.

The czar has a single estate covering over 100,000,000 acres—that is, about three times the entire area of England.

The kaiser has become a large landowner in Switzerland by means of a legacy. The property is situated in the canton of Berne.

Orders have been issued by the young ameer of Afghanistan forbidding the transparent or bright colored veils which were becoming fashionable among women in Kabul.

Queen Amelia of Portugal holds two medals for saving life. The first was awarded to her for saving unaided a boatman from drowning at Cascaes, and the second was sent to her by the Humane society for her courage in jumping into the Tagus to rescue her own child from drowning.

A New Tree.

A notable discovery of the expedition to Lake Chad, in Africa, was a tree new to science, the wood of which is lighter than cork.

Split and Roast

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT